

Portfolio Construction Forum

Investing across the capital structure

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Schroders

Corporate capital structure

Same issuer default risk – but different recovery

Defensive



Growth

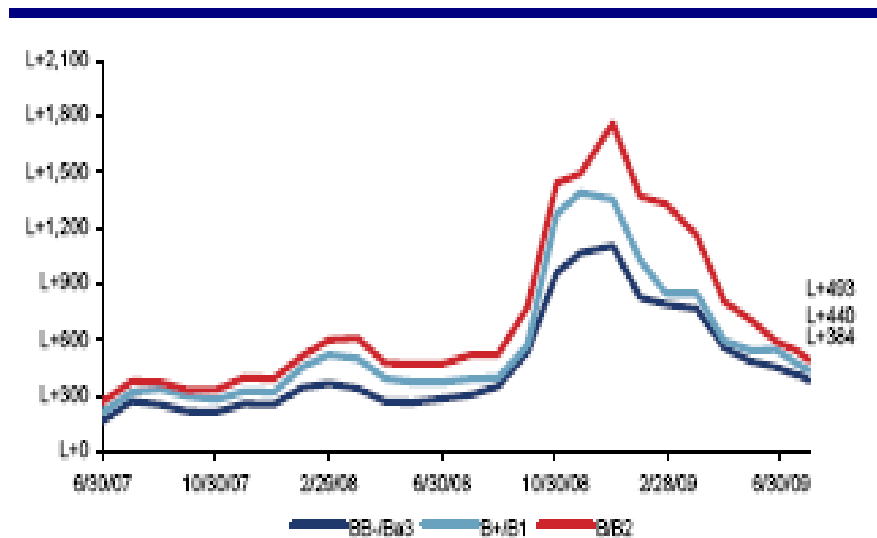
Capital structure		
Government Guaranteed		100% on application to the Commonwealth Government
Bank Loans / Secured Debt		First right of recourse over assets
Unsecured	–Senior	Most corporate bonds in this category. Depends on degree of subordination
	–Subordinated	... back in the queue
Capital Securities	–Hybrids	Primarily non-financial corporate issuers
	–Tier 1 & Tier 2	Primarily banks & insurers for regulatory purposes
	–Sub / Mezzanine	Just above equities. Limited recourse. May not get a seat at work-out table
Convertibles		Similar to equity
Equity		Last in line

Bank Loans / Secured Debt

High in the capital structure but not without risk

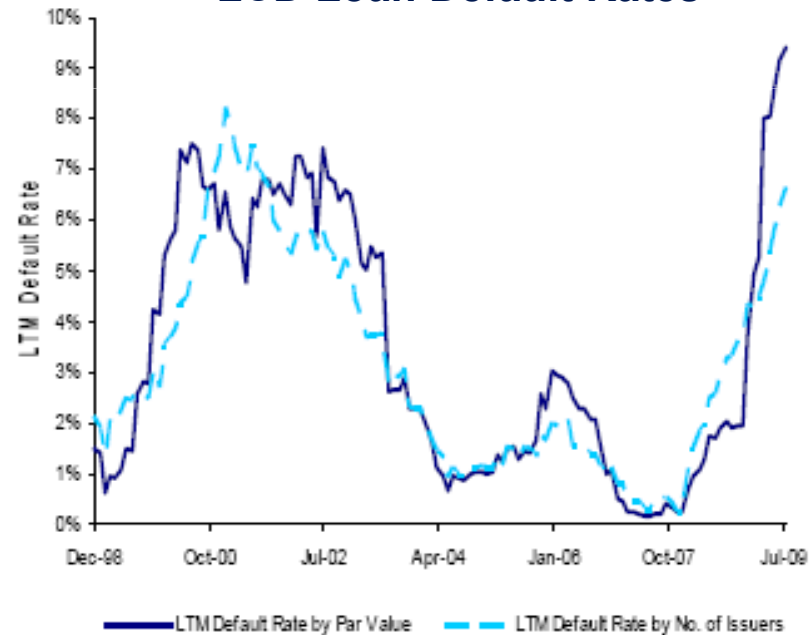
- Difficult to access
- Typically syndicated or via structured (CLO's)
- Poor visibility / lack of choice
- Poor mark to market
- Quality drift (LBO explosion)
- Embedded costs / Agency Risks

Bank Loan Secondary Spreads



Source: Bloomberg, IS Internal, S&P LCD News

LCD Loan Default Rates



Source: S&P LCD Loan Stats Weekly

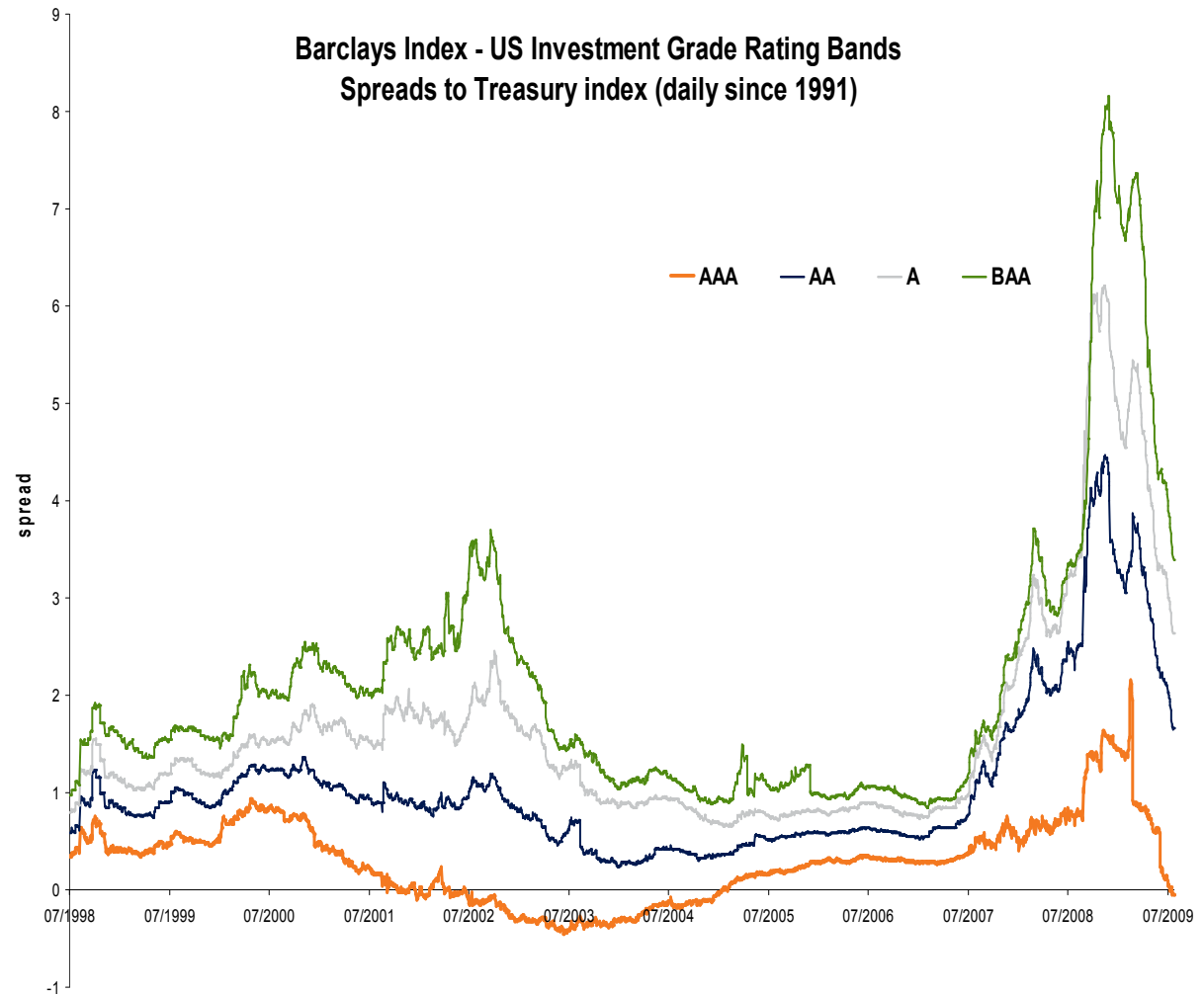
The default rate by amount outstanding is now at decade highs

Source: Goldman Sachs

Unsecured debt (senior and subordinated)

Most corporate bonds

- Liquidity returning
- Breakdown of investment banks means now transacted based (little or no facilitator books)
- Shift of constituents (banks now AA – but effectively guaranteed)
- Risk premium collapsed from wides. Elevated defaults levels priced in.

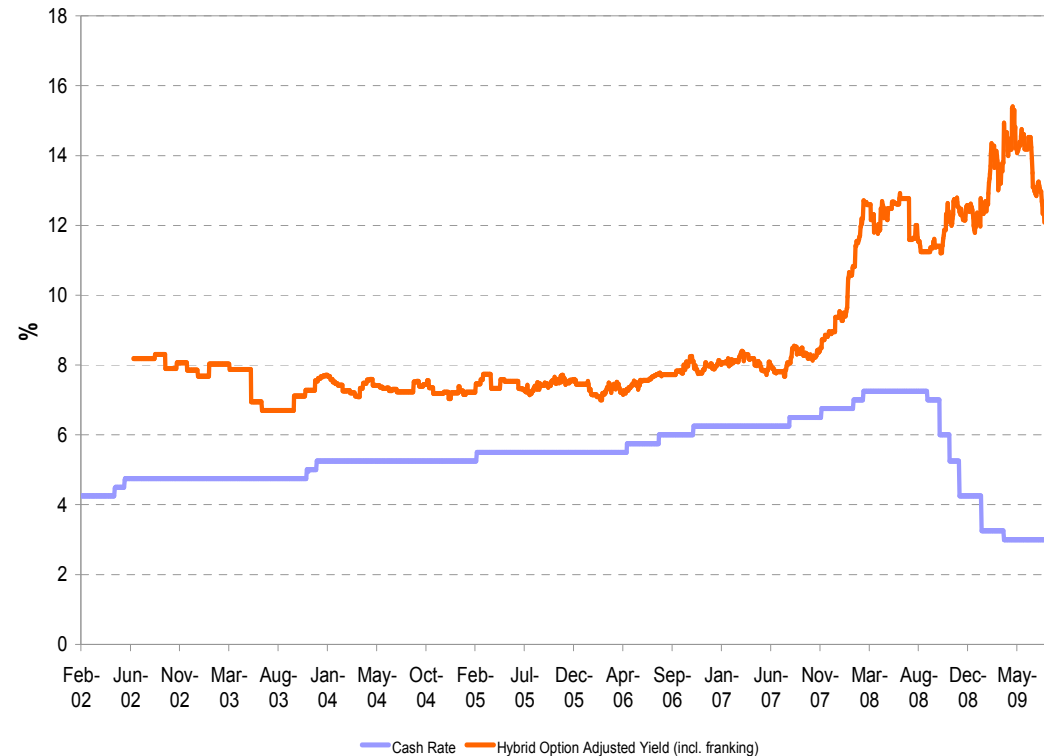


Capital securities

Hybrids remain attractive

- Issuance can support credit rating and avoid equity dilution
- Structural flexibility will enable tailoring (franking)
- Potential capital charge advantages
- Price transparency & liquidity due to ASX listing
- Market over-reacting to extension risk
- Under-owned by institutions / over-owned by retail
- Valuations supportive (esp. v cash)

Australian hybrids yield vs Cash rate



Source: Schroders, Datastream

Capital securities

Tier 1 bank debt oversold in Australia

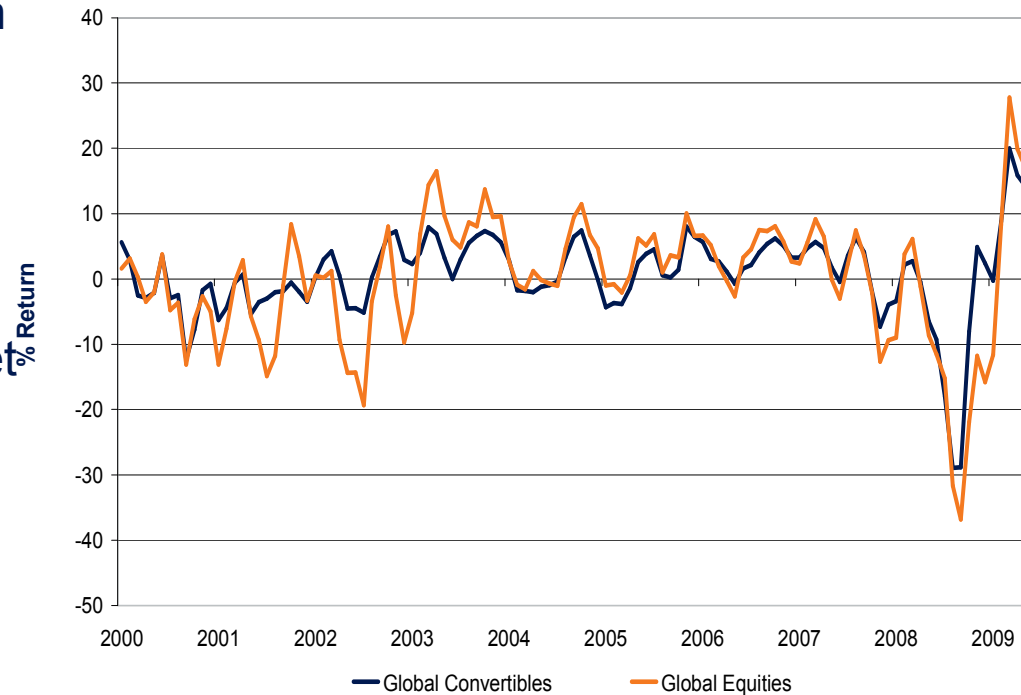
- Australian Tier 1 bank debt trading 70-95 cents, average spread 900bp over
- US/Europe Tier 1 – wide dispersion trading at 30 - 90 cents depending on issuer and structure
- Concerns capital restructuring will wipe out equity and see tier capital convert to equity or become perpetual
- Not likely to happen to Aussie banks in our view
- Case by case for offshore names

Global convertibles

More equity than debt

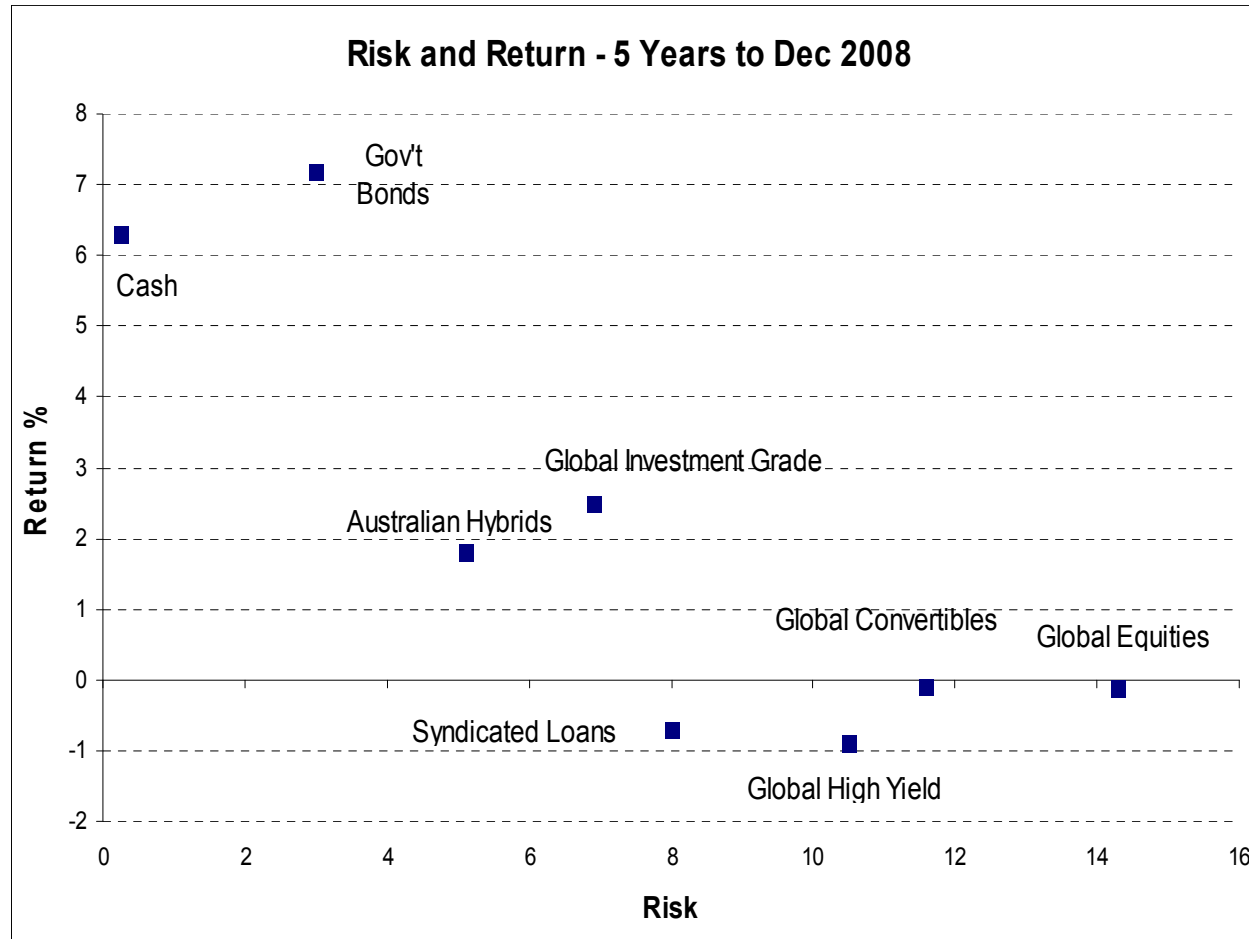
- Equity like returns due to high equity delta
- Higher in the capital structure
- Convertible bonds sold off substantially more than the bond market despite the asset class offering bond-like protection with upside optionality

3 month rolling returns Global Equities vs Global Convertibles



Investment characteristics

Risk and return comparison



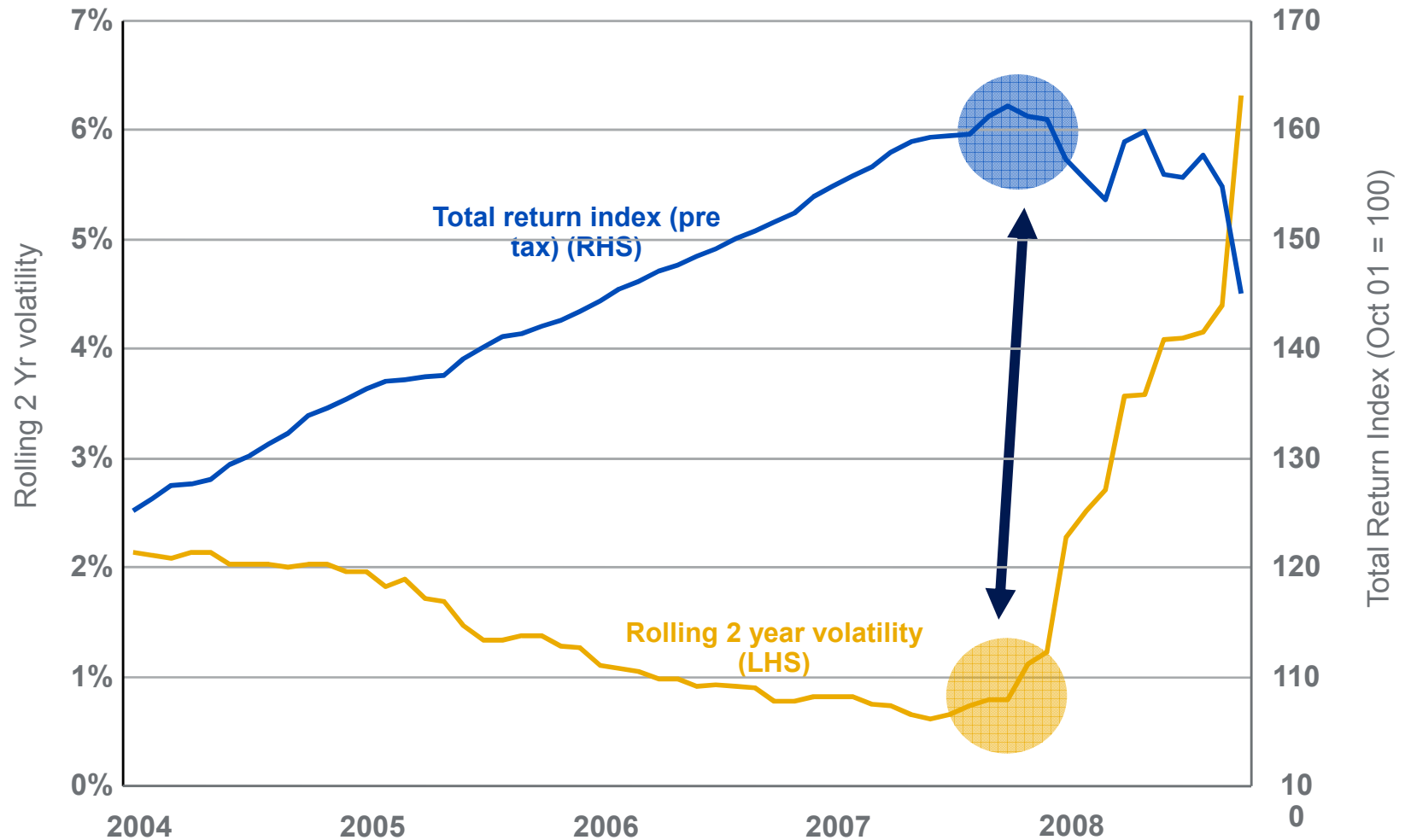
Proxies: Are hedged back to in AUD. Global Investment Grade Credit = B Global Inv Grade; Global Convertible = ML Global Conn; Australian Government Bonds = UBS Govt Bond Index; Global High Yield – BG High Yield; Hybrids = Schroder Hybrid Securities Fund; Global Equities = MSCI World ex Aus. Syndicated Loans = S&P/LSTA
 Risk is calculated as the standard deviation of monthly returns. Return is annualised performance over the 5 year period.

Different parts of the capital structure exhibit different risk return dynamics



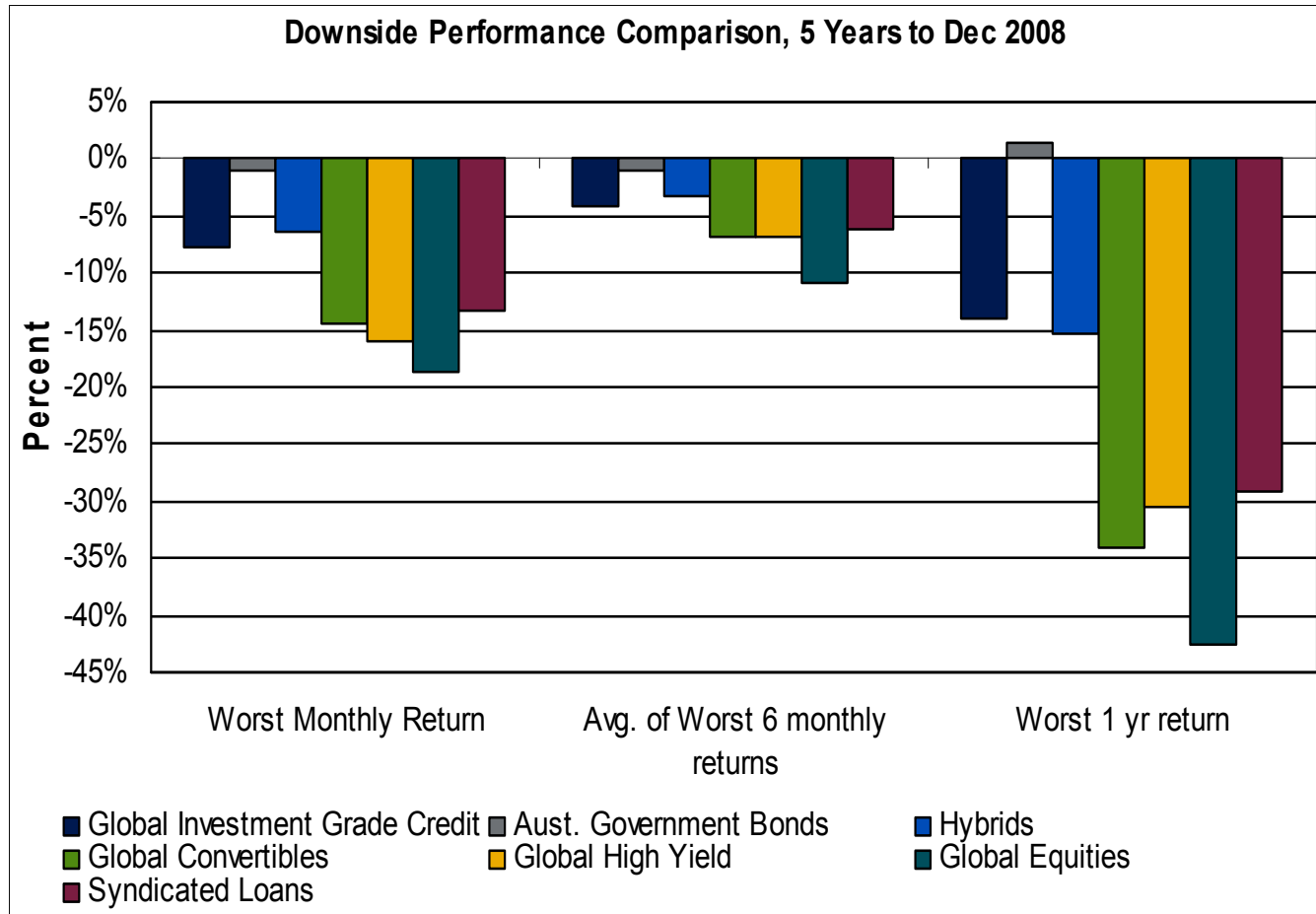
Low volatility doesn't mean low risk

eg. The peak in hybrids corresponded to the low in hybrid volatility



It's not only return and volatility that matters

It's the downside risk that really hurts



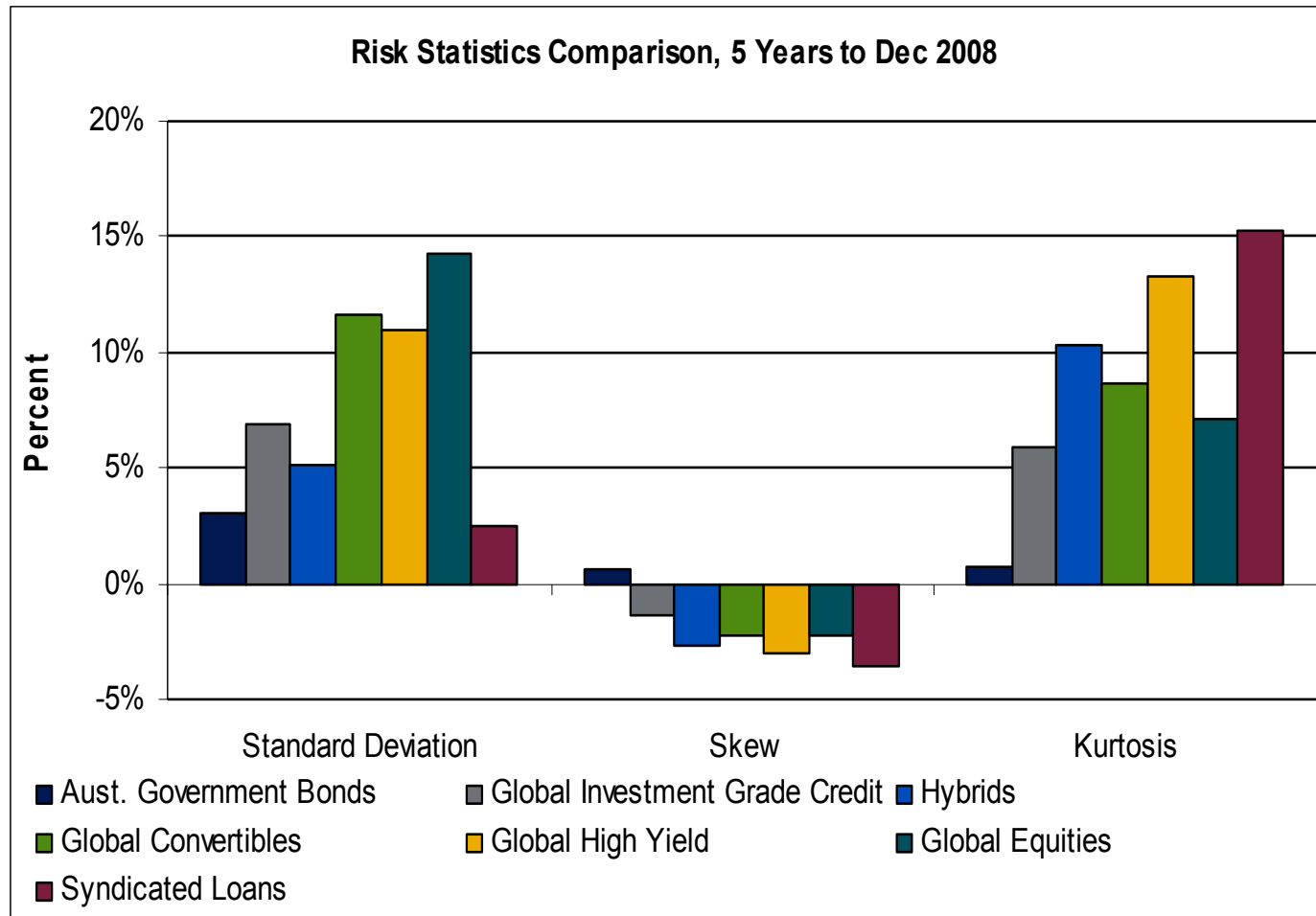
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Source: Datastream, Schroders, S&P.



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Correlations across the capital structure

Differing correlations provide diversification benefits

Correlation matrix - 5 years to December 2008

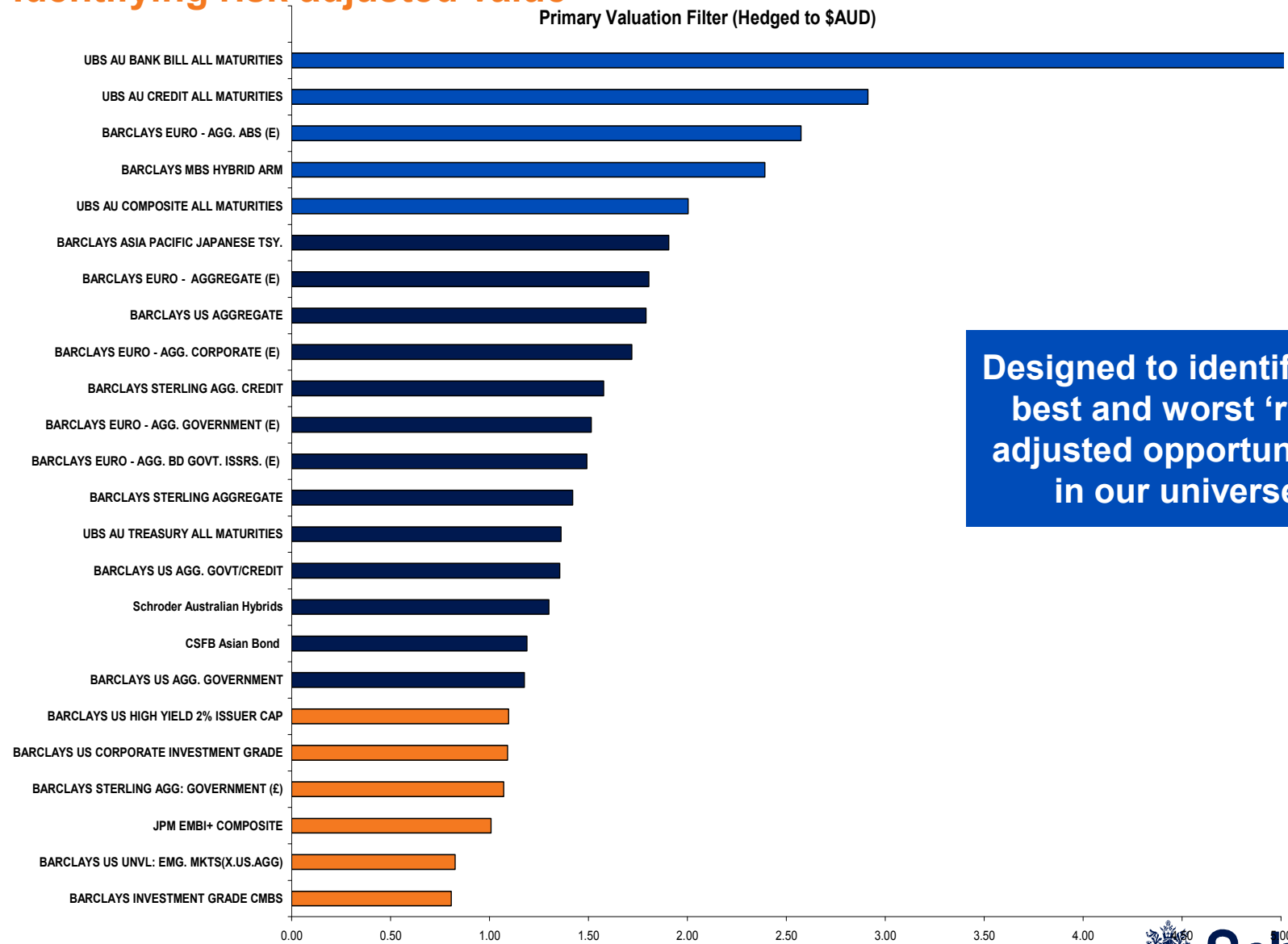
	UBS Credit Index (A\$)	ML Global 300 Convertible (A\$ hedged)	Lehman Global Agg-Credit (A\$ hedged)	MSCI World ex Australia Accum Index (A\$ hedged)	Lehman Global HY Corporate 2% Cap (A\$ hedged)	Hybrid Securities (A\$)	S&P/LSTA (loans)
UBS Credit Index (A\$)	1.00	-0.14	0.08	-0.24	-0.23	-0.32	-0.37
ML Global 300 Convertible (A\$ hedged)	-0.14	1.00	0.76	0.81	0.82	0.60	0.66
Lehman Global Agg-Credit (A\$ hedged)	0.08	0.76	1.00	0.81	0.82	0.60	0.66
MSCI World ex Australia Accum Index (A\$ hedged)	-0.24	0.81	0.38	1.00	0.81	0.78	0.80
Lehman Global HY Corporate 2% Cap (A\$ hedged)	-0.23	0.82	0.62	0.81	1.00	0.81	0.85
Hybrid Securities (A\$)	-0.23	0.82	0.62	0.81	0.81	1.00	0.90
S&P/LSTA (loans)	-0.37	0.66	0.36	0.80	0.85	0.90	1.00

Move tactically across the capital structure owning assets at the right time that also provide diversification benefits.



Assessing opportunities

Identifying risk adjusted value

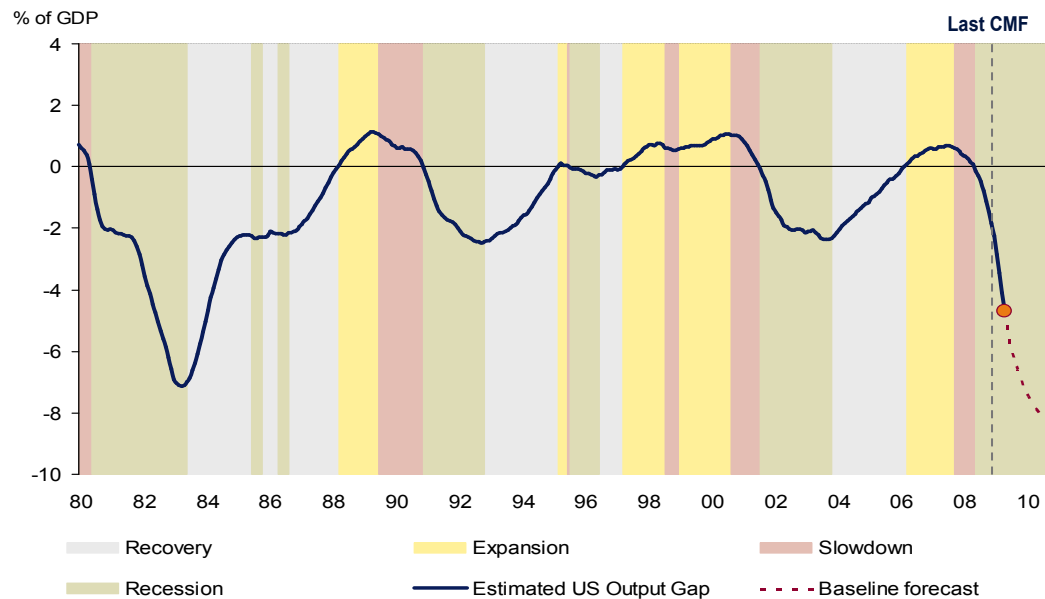


Designed to identify the best and worst 'risk' adjusted opportunities in our universe

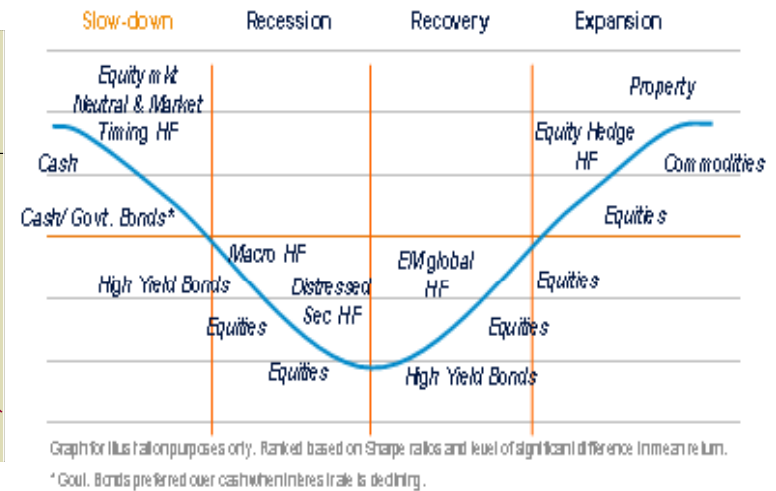
Early recession favours quality

Late recession favours risk (move down the capital structure)

The economic cycle in the US and phase of the cycle



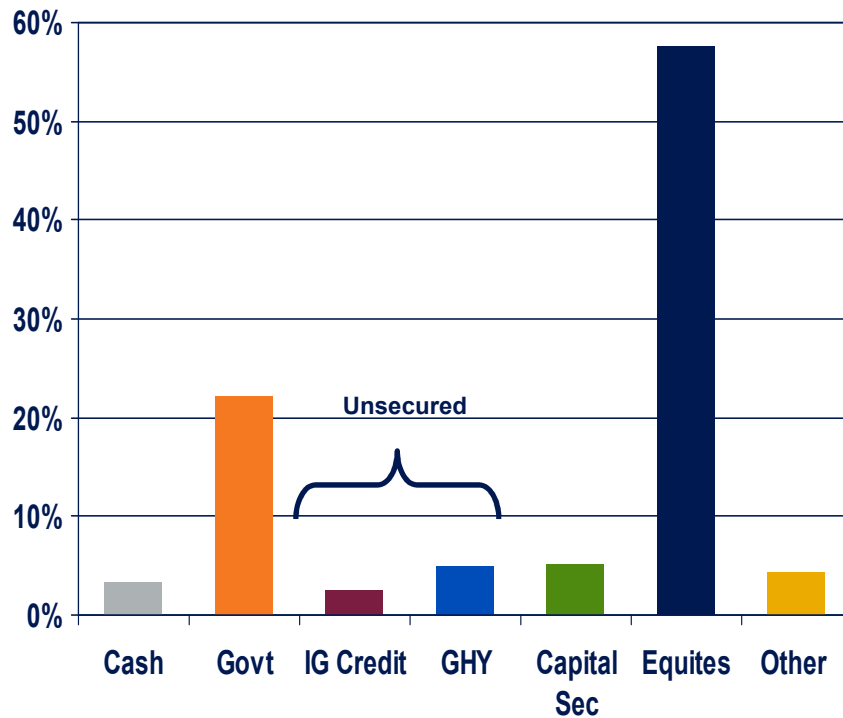
Preferred Asset Class & The Cycle



Our views

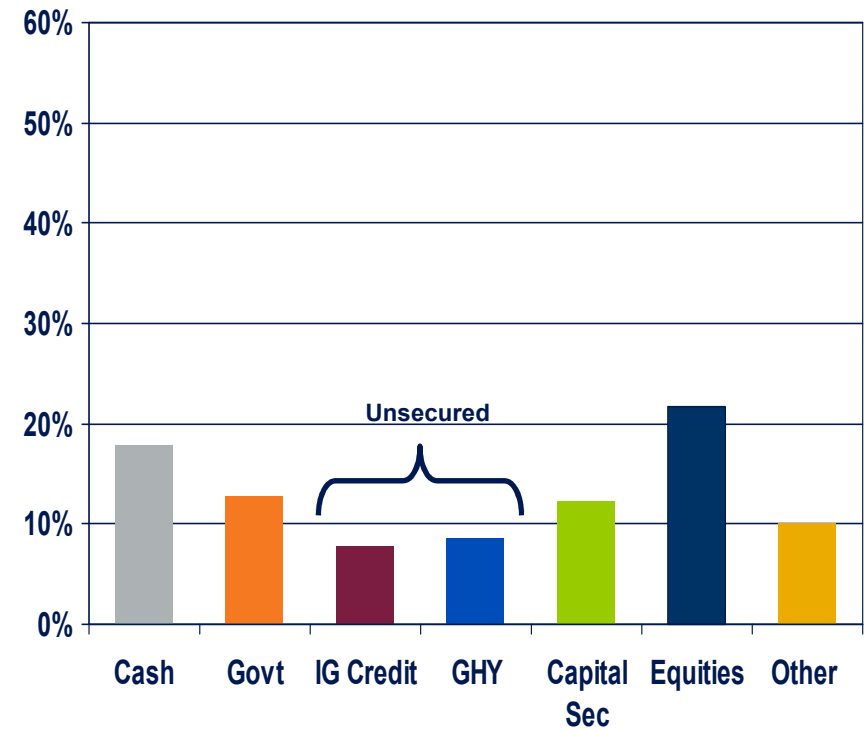
Indicative portfolio positioning

Example traditional balanced fund



Example diversified portfolio concentrates risk in equities

Unconstrained – CPI+5% Target Portfolio



More effective use of the capital structure

Conclusions

- **Investor focus on bonds and equities is too narrow**
- **Hedge Funds/ Alternatives not the answer**
- **Need to continually re-evaluate opportunities across the capital structure**
- **Broadening opportunity set can improve portfolio diversification and return outcomes**

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